

## ON A NEW SPECIES OF HELIX FROM THE KHASI HILLS.

By JOHN H. PONSONBY, F.Z.S., etc.

Read January 12th, 1894.

## NANINA (SESSARA) EPISEMA, n.sp.

Testa convexo depressa, tenuis, fusco-cornea; anfr.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  regulariter accrescentes, suturâ sat profundâ discreti; subtus convexior, in umbilicum profunde excavatum impervium descendens; apex et anfr. primus leves, reliqui usque ad basin striis crebris elevatis oblique sculpti, striis ad peripheriam obtuse carinatum haud interruptis, sed infra sensim minus validis; perist. tenue, vix reflexiusculum, flexuosum, intus albo limbatum, trilaterale; margines distantes; dexter, ab insertione curvatim descendens, apud carinam subito et pæne rectangulatum deflexus (in medio hujus lateris dente erecto crasso intus prolongato extus conspicuo munitus); deinde, interum pæne rectangulatum procedens, paullo anti insertionem laminam spiralem, intrantem, extus conspicuam emittens. Diam. max. 15, min. 14 mm.; alt. 8.5 mm. *Hab.*—Khasi Hills, Indiæ Orient.

*Nanina (Sessara) episema*, n.sp.

This remarkable shell, of which Mr. Hugh Fulton received eight or nine specimens from the locality named, calls to mind, from the general form and the costulation of the upper surface, certain species of *Microcystis*—e.g. *M. ornatissime*, Bens. The apex and the first whorl are smooth, or nearly so, the remaining six, which are separated by a channelled suture, being regularly sculptured with raised oblique costulations, which cross the angulated periphery, becoming fainter as they approach the deeply and suddenly excavated base. The outer lip, at first descending in a curve, is suddenly deflected almost at right angles. In the middle of this second side the thin white inner margin of the peristome (the border of which is scarcely reflected) is abruptly elevated into an erect obtuse tooth, which approaches to within 1 mm. of the opposite basal whorl. This tooth is slightly prolonged inwards and is plainly visible from without. The outer lip, turning off again almost at right angles, emits, just before entering the base, a spiral lamina, which, entering and encircling the umbilical region, appears from without as a ring of callus. It should be noted that the comparative prominence of the tooth on the outer lip and of the basal lamina varies somewhat in the different specimens, the latter character being in some almost obsolete. Mr. Fulton has presented the type specimen to the Natural History Museum.